

Fig. 1

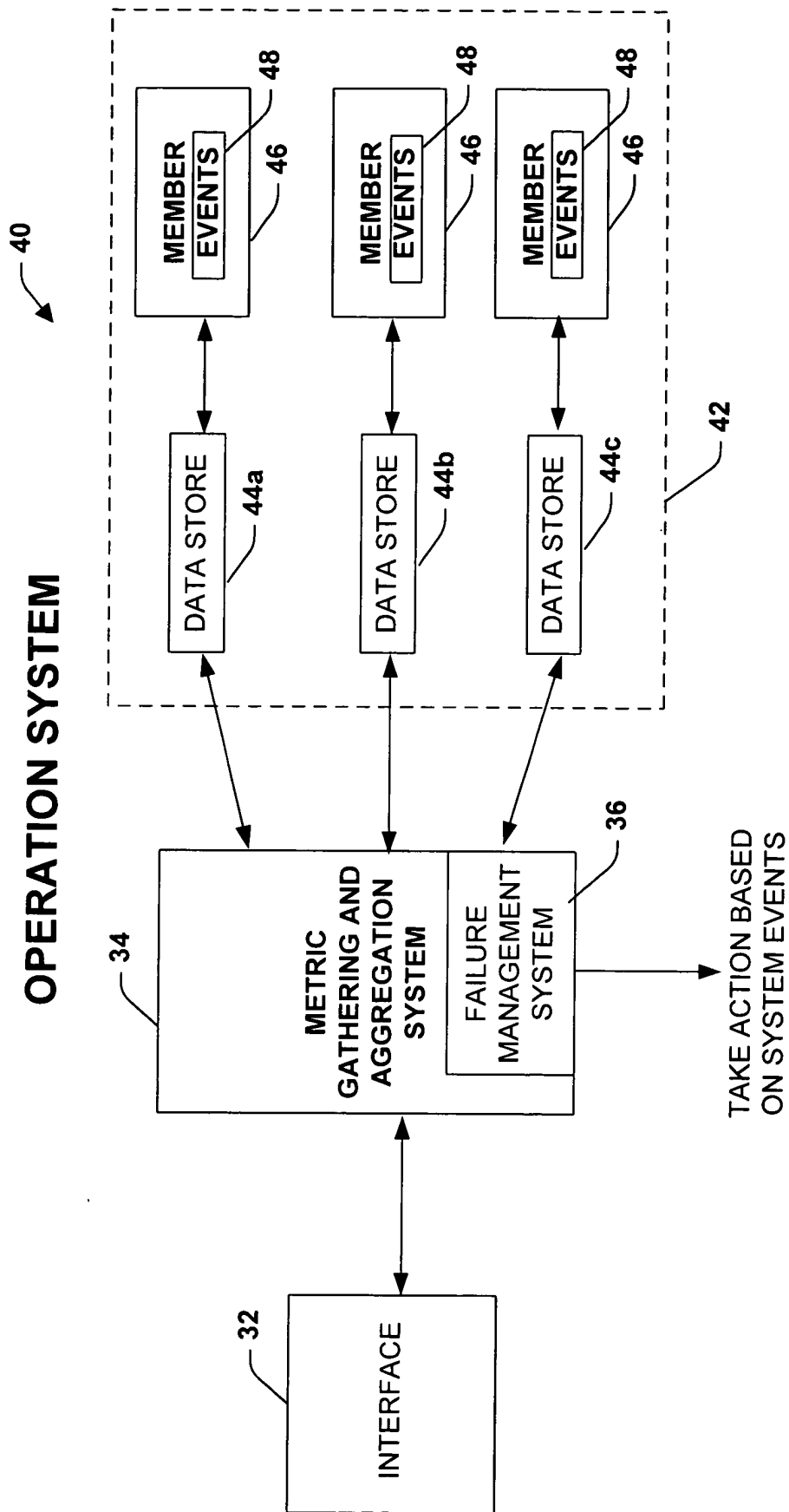


Fig. 2


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graph TD
    58[58]
    70[PERFORMANCE AGGREGATION COMPONENT] --> 72[EVENT AGGREGATION COMPONENT]
    74[HEALTH AGGREGATION COMPONENT] --> 72
    76[ENTITY STATUS AGGREGATION COMPONENT] --> 72
    78[ADDITIONAL AGGREGATION COMPONENTS] --> 72

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Fig. 4a

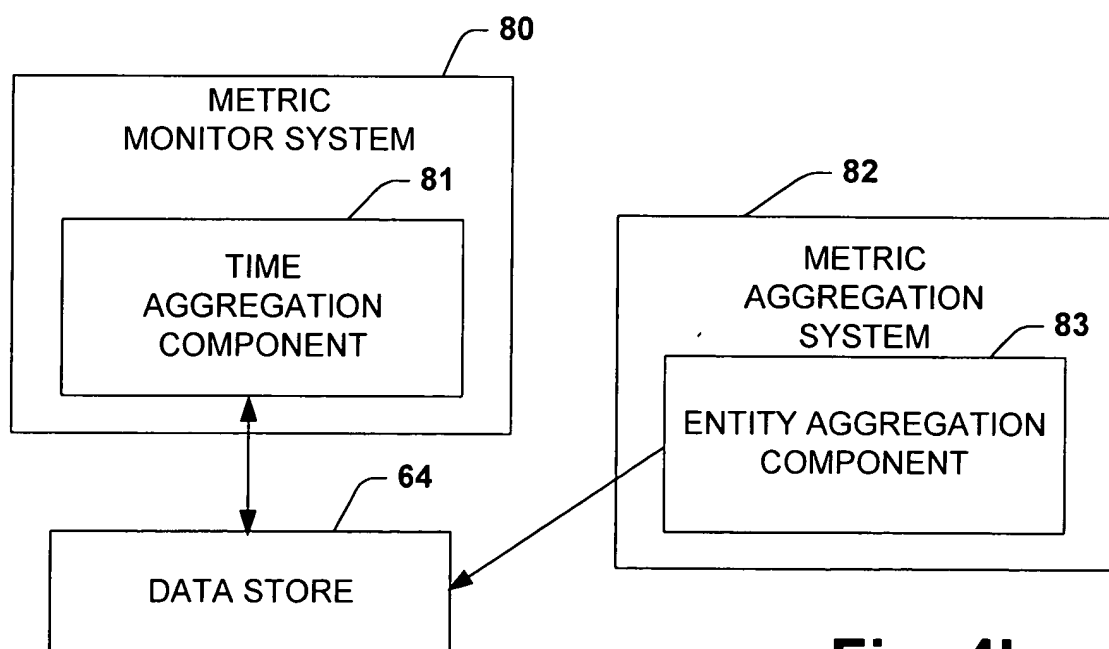


Fig. 4b

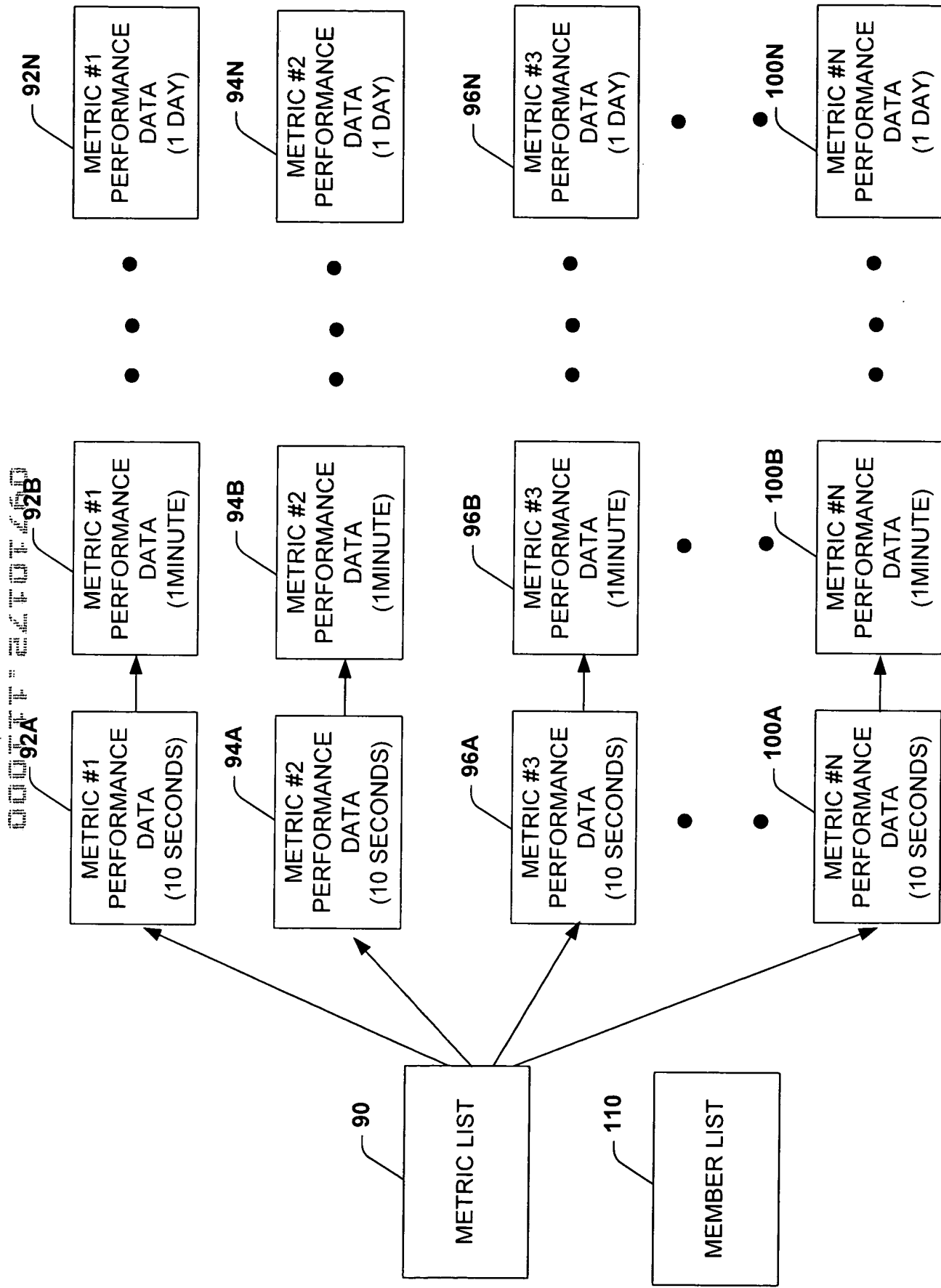


Fig. 5

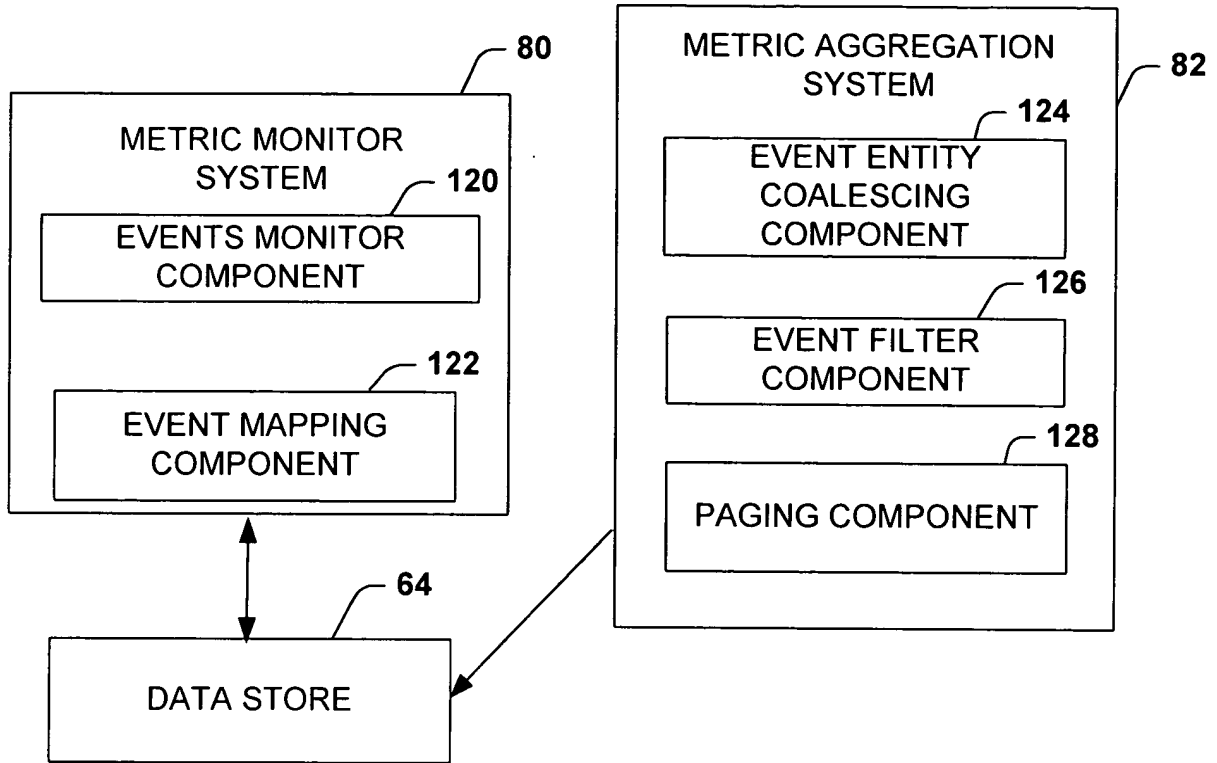


Fig. 6a

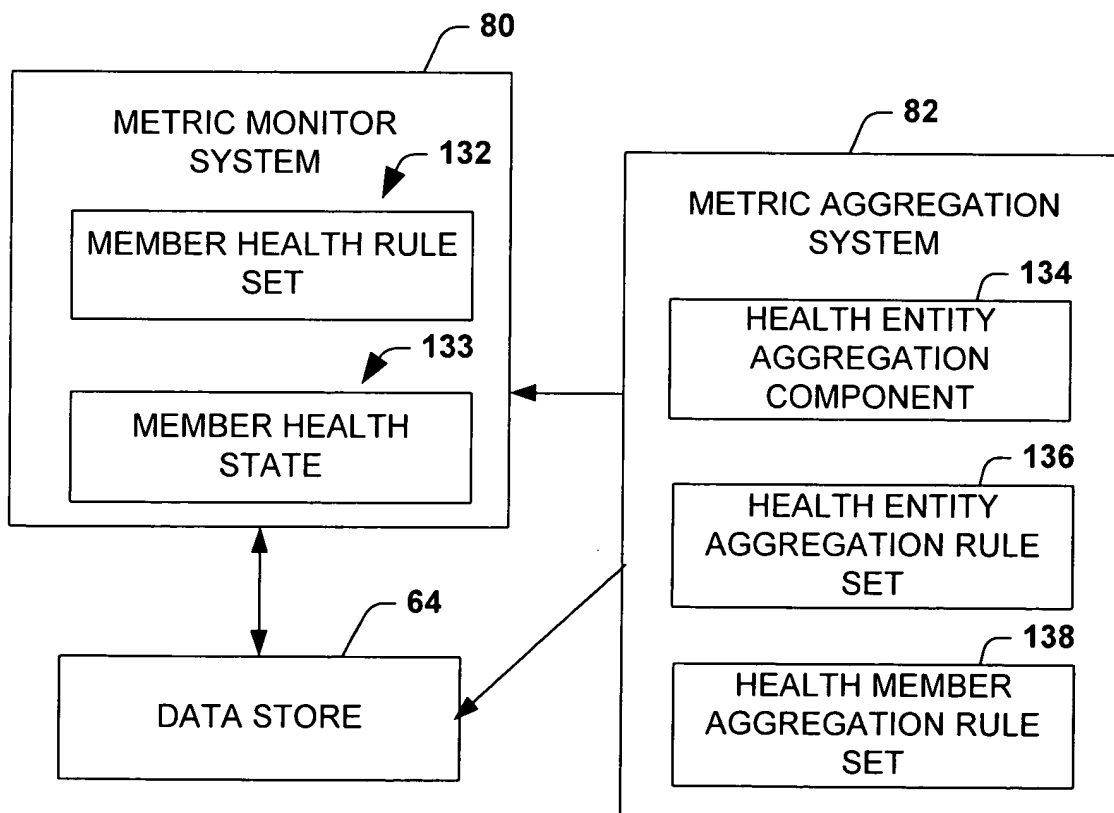


Fig. 6b

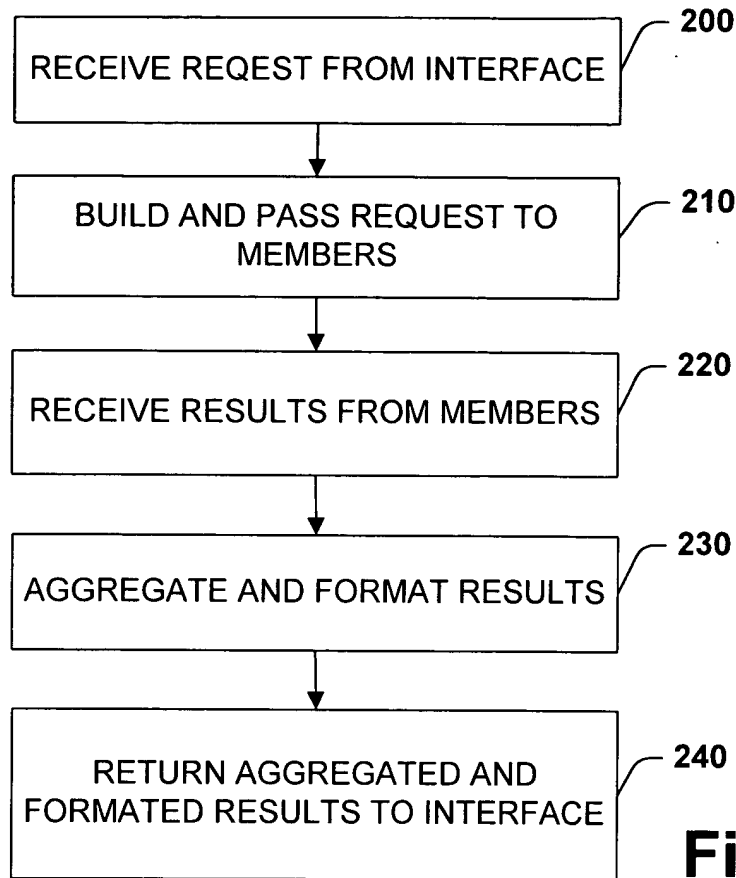


Fig. 7a

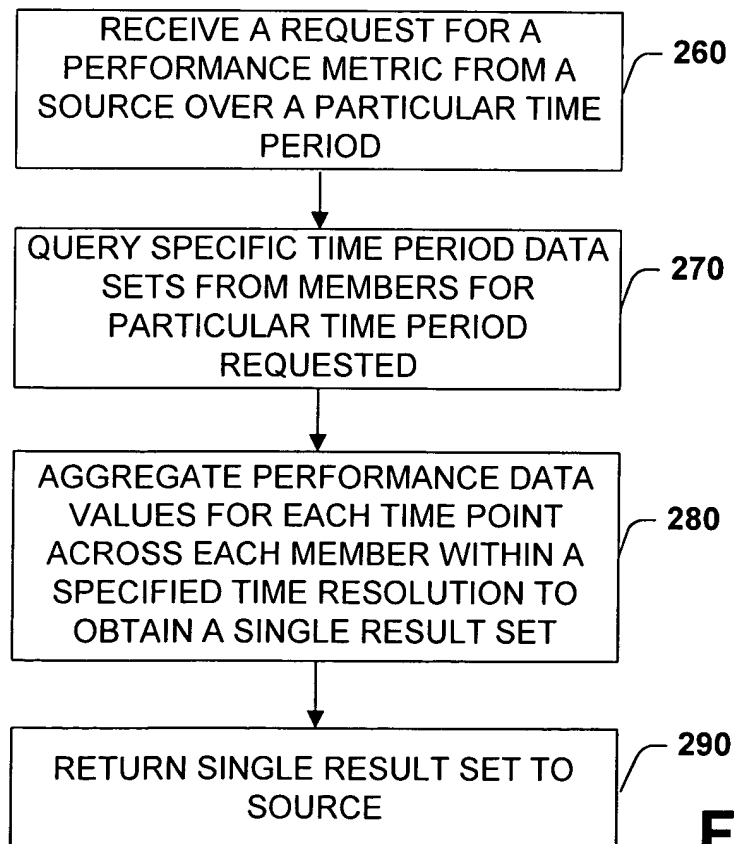


Fig. 7b

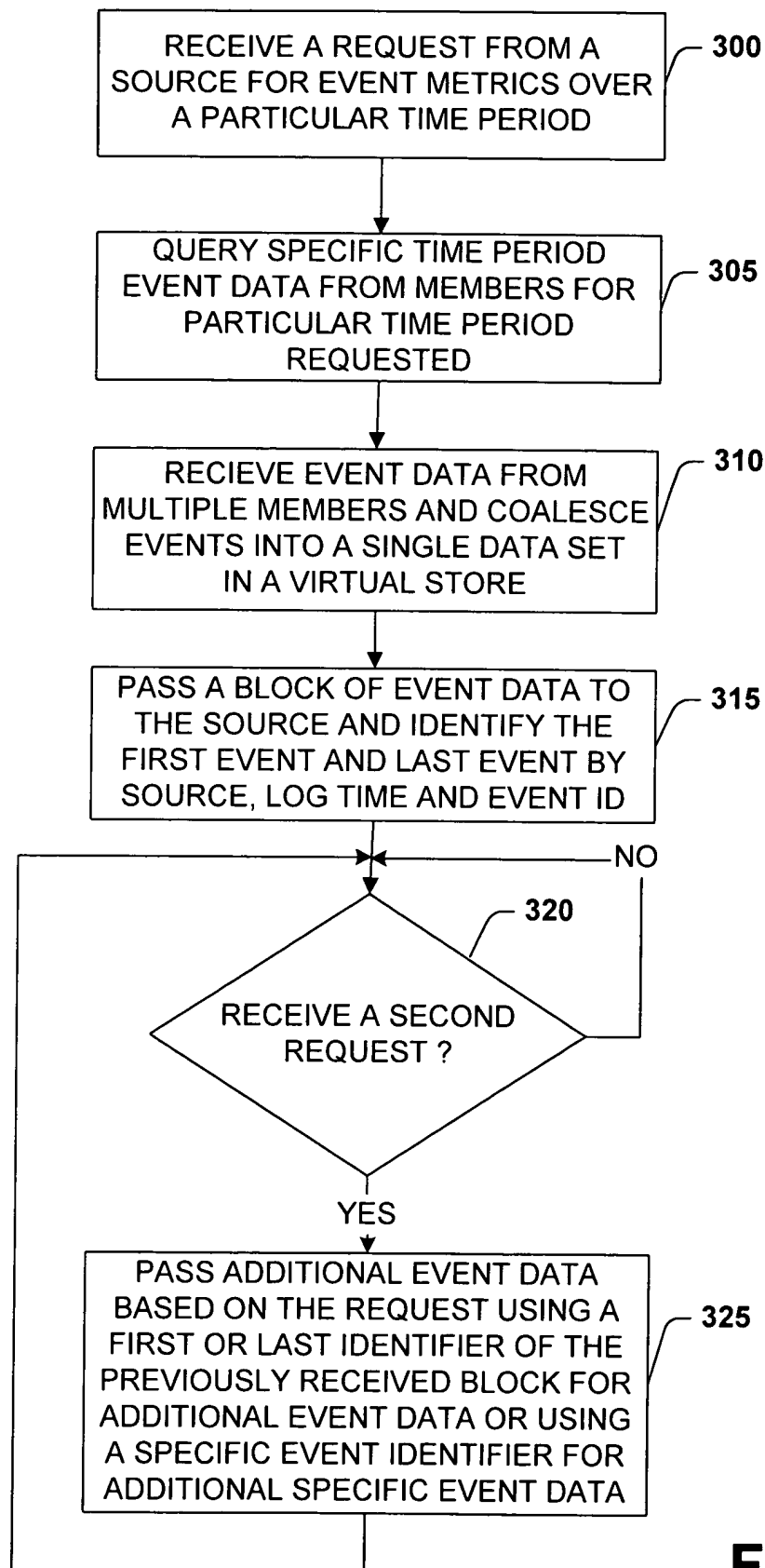


Fig. 7c

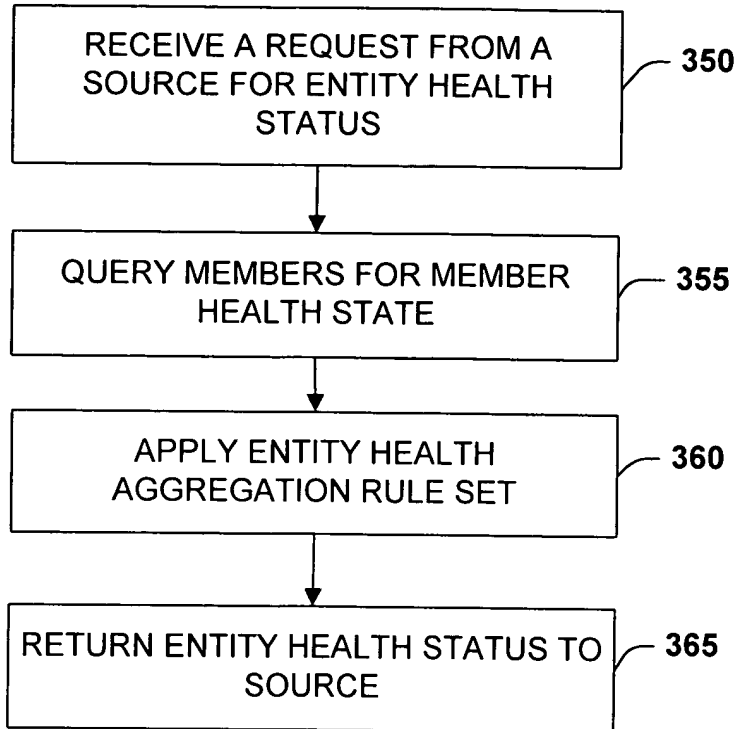


Fig. 7d

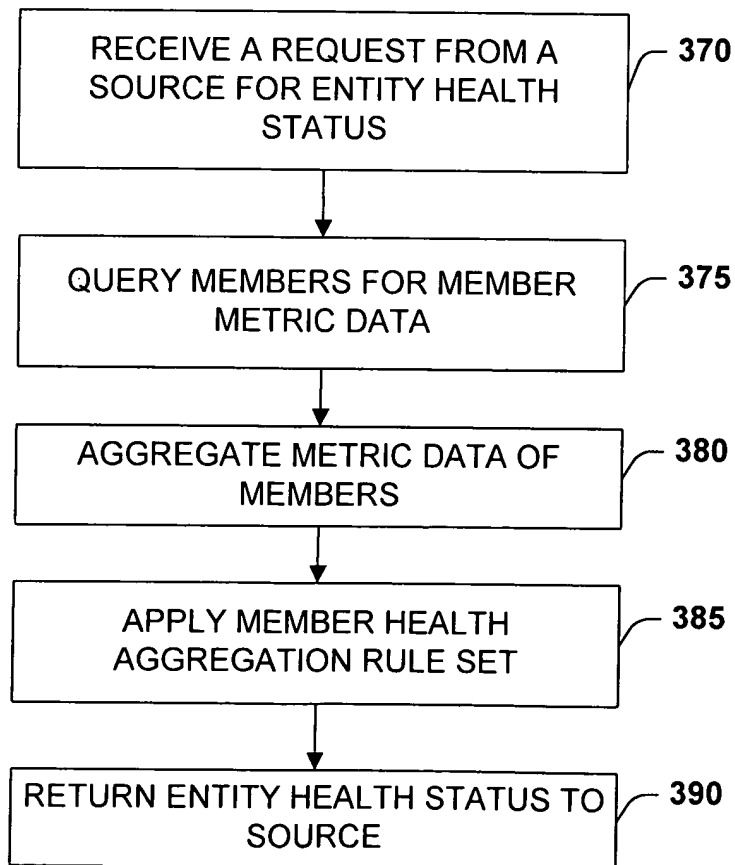


Fig. 7e

The diagram illustrates a computer system architecture. A central box labeled "COMPUTER" (420) contains several internal components: a "PROCESSING UNIT" (421), "System Memory" (422) which includes "RAM" (424) and "ROM" (425), a "Hard Drive" (427), a "Floppy Drive" (428) containing a "DISK" (429), a "CD-ROM Drive" (430) containing a "DISK" (431), a "Video Adaptor" (448), a "Serial Port Interface" (446), and a "Network Adaptor" (453). Each of these components is connected to a common vertical bus (423). External to the computer box are the "Operating System" (435), "Applications" (436), "Modules" (437), and "Data" (438), all shown in dashed boxes and connected to the RAM (424) and Hard Drive (427). A "MONITOR" (447) is connected to the Video Adaptor (448). A "KEYBOARD" (440) and "MOUSE" (442) are connected to the Serial Port Interface (446). The "Serial Port Interface" (446) is also connected to a "MODEM" (454), which in turn connects to a "WAN" (452). The "Network Adaptor" (453) connects to a "LAN" (451). Both the "WAN" (452) and "LAN" (451) connect to a "REMOTE COMPUTER" (449), which contains its own "Memory Storage" (450).

Fig. 8